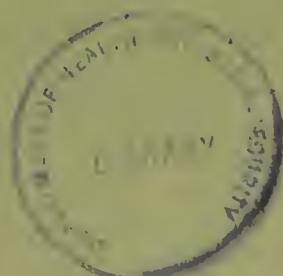


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CLACTON
URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
and
Chief Public Health Inspector
for 1968



CLACTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman:

MR. C. W. PETCH, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

MR. J. A. MANSFIELD.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: MR. C. H. B. PELL, M. A.

Vice-Chairman: MR. E. F. STANLEY.

MR. H. HAMMOND.

MR. E. H. P. HERBERT.

MR. E. W. JACKSON.

MRS. B. A. THOMSON.

MISS A. M. TILSON.

COMMITTEES CONCERNED WITH MATTERS OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Public Health Committee	Allotments and Cemetery Committee
Plans Committee	Highways Committee

R. A. STENHOUSE, L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.), D.P.H., R.C.P & S.,
F.R.I.P.H.H.

Medical Officer of Health to the Urban Districts of Clacton,
Brightlingsea, Frinton and Walton, the Rural District of
Tendring and Assistant County Medical Officer.

N. HAWKINS, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.H. and S.I.E. Jt. Bd.,
Cert. R.S.H. Meat and Foods.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Officer.

J. ROYLE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Cert. R.S.H. and S.I.E. Jt.
Bd. Cert. R.S.H. Meat and Foods.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Officer.

E. G. HALL, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Cert. R.S.H. and S.I.E. Jt.
Bd. Cert. R.S.H. Meat and Foods.
Senior District Public Health Inspector.

F. NICKSON, M.A.P.H.I., CERT. R.S.H. and S.I.E. Jt. Bd. Cert.
R.S.H. Meat and Foods.
District Public Health Inspector.

E. H. NORFOLK, Chief Administrative Assistant.

MISS J. FREEMAN, Clerk.

MISS D. E. HICKS, Shorthand/Typist.

M. APPLEBY (to September 1968) Trainee Public Health Inspector. *

K. G. BALLARD, Trainee Public Health Inspector.

* Also appointed an Inspector for the purposes of the Offices,
Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Telephone No:
Clacton 25501.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Clacton-on-Sea,
Essex.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Clacton Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the state of Public Health in the Urban District of Clacton for 1968.

The Registrar General's figures for population show an increase of 880 at 35,130 for the year 1968. The summer population is probably over double this figure.

Consideration of the statistical memorandum shows that the corrected birth rate has declined to 16.3 as compared with 18.0 in 1967 thus following the National trend. The death rate is somewhat lower this year at 10.9, which is one point less than the National figure. Deaths from cancer remain about the same at 130 with a predominance in males, but heart disease and cerebral haemorrhage continue to be the major cause of death. The infantile mortality rate at 18.9 is slightly higher this year. The number of illegitimate births has decreased.

There were 42 notifications of infectious diseases which represents a sharp decrease from 1967 owing to a decline in the numbers of cases of measles. No cases of food poisoning were notified.

Attendances recorded at the County Clinics indicate that 1,126 children were immunised against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough, 810 were given protection against poliomyelitis and 298 were vaccinated against smallpox. In addition 392 doses of anti-measles vaccine were administered.

The water supply to the District remains satisfactory in quantity and quality during the year. Nearly 603 million gallons were supplied, an increase of about 5 million gallons. Information regarding the various water analyses are given elsewhere in the Report. The fluoride content varies between 1 and 1.8 p.p.m.

The First Aid Post at Pier Gap treated 1,314 casualties during the summer season and 267 lost children

were dealt with. During the same period the Jaywick First Aid Post treated 1,302 casualties and it is hoped that better accommodation will be provided next year at this Post. At the Holland-on-Sea First Aid Post 1,000 persons attended for treatment.

The attendance at the Food Hygiene Course held during the autumn in preparation of candidates for the certificate of the Royal Society of Health proved very satisfactory and 100 per cent success was achieved at the examination. Eighteen candidates attended the course.

I am pleased to say that Mr. Michael Appleby, the Trainee Public Health Inspector, was successful at the final examination for the Public Health Inspector's Diploma in July this year, and the staff of the Public Health Department wish him every happiness and success in his future career.

In conclusion, I would like to express my gratitude to the Council, the Public Health Committee, the Officers of the Council for their co-operation during the year. To the Staff of the Public Health Department my thanks for their excellent work.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. A. STENHOUSE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL MEMORANDUM

LIVE BIRTHS DURING 1968

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	182	197	379
Illegitimate	25	20	45
	—	—	—
	207	217	424

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1968 (R.G.)

	Male	Female	Total
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	1	1	2
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	-	1
Cancer	71	59	130
Leukaemia	1	1	2
Diabetes Mellitus	1	1	2
Other endocrine etc. diseases	-	1	1
Other diseases of blood, etc.	1	3	4
Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	-	2	2
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	4	5
Hypertensive disease	5	9	14
Ischaemic heart disease	113	56	169
Other forms of heart disease	38	46	84
Cerebrovascular disease	39	52	91
Other diseases of circulatory system	10	16	26
Influenza	10	10	20
Pneumonia	15	16	31
Bronchitis and emphysema	28	3	31
Asthma	2	-	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	4	6
Peptic ulcer	3	2	5
Other diseases of digestive system	1	3	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-	4
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	1	3	4
Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue	-	2	2
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	-	1	1
Congenital anomalies	2	3	5
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	1	-	1
Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	1	2
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	3	8	11
Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	4
All other accidents	3	7	10
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	3	5	8
All other external causes	1	-	1
 All causes:	 365	 320	 685

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1968

Under 1 year	8
1 and under 5 years	1
5 and under 15 years	1
15 and under 25 years	2
25 and under 35 years	2
35 and under 45 years	4
45 and under 55 years	20
55 and under 65 years	60
65 and under 75 years	241
75 and upwards	346
 Total,	 685

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Total deaths
Erysipelas	1	-	-
Measles	37	-	-
Scarlet Fever	4	-	-
 Totals.	 42	 -	 -

IMMUNISATION IN 1968

	Year of Birth	Primary Course	Re-inforcing Injections
TRIPLE (DPT)	1965-1968	367	319
	1961-1964	4	48
	Others under age 16	1	1
DIP/TET	1965-1968	5	19
	1961-1964	13	312
	Others under age 16	1	25
DIPHTHERIA	1965-1968	-	-
	1961-1964	-	1
	Others under age 16	-	-
PERTUSSIS		-	-
TETANUS	1965-1968	2	-
	1961-1964	7	-
	Others under age 16	19	1

	Year of Birth	Primary Course	Re-inforcing Injections
POLIOMYELITIS	1965-1968	360	43
	1961-1964	12	359
	Others under age 16	9	27
MEASLES	1965-1968	180	-
	1961-1964	209	-
	Others under age 16	3	-
SMALLPOX VACCINATION		Primary	Re-vaccination
Age: 0 - 5		221	7
5 - 15		12	14
Over 15		16	28

TUBERCULOSIS

Particulars of cases notified and deaths occurring during the year 1968 are given below:-

Ages in Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	-	--	-	-	1	-	-	-

Notifications and deaths from Tuberculosis since 1964:-

Year	New Cases	Deaths
1964	7	1
1965	2	1
1966	4	3
1967	4	-
1968	--	1

The following figures give the number of cases on the register at the end of 1968:-

Respiratory Male	84	Non-respiratory Male	2
Respiratory Female	60	Non-Respiratory Female	16
	—		—
	144		18

Total: 162.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Under the provisions of these Acts the Council, through its Medical Officer, is empowered to seek the removal of necessitous cases to a hospital or institution.

No action was required during 1968.

Assistance was given in the following cases:-

- One aged person - Home Help provided.
- One aged person -- House cleaned.
- Two aged persons - Admitted to Hospital.
- One aged person - Admitted to a Home.
- Four aged persons - Referred to Health Visitor.

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS

Causative Agent	General Outbreaks		Foods involved
	Number of separate outbreaks	Number of cases notified or ascertained	
-	Nil	-	-

LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS OF WATER, FOOD, ETC.

(a) WATER

Examination	Source	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Bacteriological	Tendring Hundred Waterworks Company	73	-	5
Bacteriological	Private	-	-	-

These results show a marked improvement on last year. Once again the unsatisfactory samples were from taps over kitchen sinks and outside standpipe taps, and the contamination due to unclean taps. Satisfactory follow-up samples were obtained after the taps had been sterilized.

(Also see report, page 12.)

(b) MILK

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised	2	-
T. T. Pasteurised	43	-

(c) ICE CREAM

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
19	3	3	8

The small improvement noted last year was not maintained and this year one-third of all samples, mainly soft mix ice-cream, proved unsatisfactory.

The only comforting factor was that the last batch of samples was the best, but nobody concerned in the ice-cream industry can be happy about the bacteriological standard of the soft ice-cream sold today.

(d) OTHER FOODS

Food	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Artificial cream in cakes	66	-
Cream	2	2
Sponge pudding	1	-
Rice pudding	1	--
Rhubarb tart	1	-
Shortbread	1	--
Jelly	1	-
Soft Drinks	2	-
Egg Loaf	1	-
Eggs Cooked	1	-
Chicken Roll	1	-
Sausage Rolls	2	-
Sausage	1	-
Meat Roll	1	-
Meat Pattie	1	-
Meat Pies	3	-
Pork Pies	1	-
Cornish Pasties	1	-
Veal and Ham Pie	1	-

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Steak and Kidney Pie	1	-
Steak Pies	4	1
Luncheon Meat	2	-
Brawn	3	-
Corned Beef	3	-
Duckling	1	-
Faggott	1	-
Gammon	1	-
Ham	3	-
Haslet	2	-
Lamb	2	-
Liver	1	-
Pork	5	-
Salami	1	-
Spam	1	-
Tongue	2	-
Veal	2	-
Cockles	2	-
Jellied Eels	1	-
Mussels	1	-
Whelks	-	1

(e) FOOD SAMPLES EXAMINED BY PUBLIC ANALYST

1. Portion of sandwich loaf. Piece of paper embedded in bread.
2. Boiled Bacon. Remains of a cotton gauze bag containing salt inserted in the bacon during its preparation.
3. Danish Pastry. Maggot embedded in the icing.
4. Foreign object found in cup of coffee. This was dried albuminous matter of the nature of milk skin stained with coffee extract.
5. Opened carton of milk. Contained a number of small foreign bodies which were fragments of a rubber composition.
6. Bread. Foreign body in the crumb which was a moth loosely embedded in an air pocket just beneath the crust. It had not been subjected to a heating process and had not therefore been baked in the bread.
7. Portion of steak and kidney pie. Mouldy.
8. Chocolate Sponge. Mouldy.

9. Jar of marmalade. Fragment of glass in jar.
10. Two slices of bread. Foreign object in crumb.

The Council decided to send warning letters to the traders in the cases of number 1, 2, 5 and 7.

The traders were also warned in the cases of numbers 8, 9 and 10. No further action was deemed necessary in the other three cases.

(f) Other warning letters were sent to traders in the cases of numbers 1, 4 and 5 regarding the following unsound foods which for varying reasons were not submitted to the Public Analyst. No further action was deemed necessary in the other two cases.

(1) Tin of Farmhouse Soup. Piece of paper-covered wire in tin.
(2) Sausages. Small steel screw in sausage.
(3) Packet of Cornflakes, Packet of another Product and a Packet of Ricicles. Cigarette ends in packets.
Complainant's allegation in doubt.
(4) Butter. Rancid.
(5) Cream doughnut. Foreign object in doughnut.

(g) FAECAL SPECIMENS Nil Positive 1 Negative.
NOSE AND THROAT SWABS Nil

(h) MACHINE CLEANSED BOTTLES

Type	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Milk	87	9

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

602,649,000 gallons were supplied during 1968 by the Tendring Hundred Waterworks Company from their Dedham Pumping Station, with some assistance from the Company's subsidiary sources at Lawford, Great Bentley, Stratford St. Mary and Higham.

The average daily consumption is 1,647,000 gallons.

Quantity used for domestic purposes	422,640,000
Average daily consumption	1,155,000
Quantity used for trade purposes	180,009,000
Average daily consumption	492,000

4,752 yards of new main were laid in this district during the year.

The supply of water to the district has been satisfactorily maintained both in quality and in quantity.

Samples of raw water are taken monthly; these are generally for chemical analysis only.

Monthly samples at each station are taken after aeration and chlorination and for these both the chemical and bacteriological results are given in the analyses below.

In addition to the above, samples are also taken bi-monthly of all water stored in the Company's reservoirs, tanks and water towers. These samples are submitted for bacteriological examination only.

The fluoride content is 1 p.p.m. or more.

There is no evidence of plumbo-solvent action.

At the pumping stations where continuous chlorination is carried out, a test of the chlorine residual is made once per shift (i.e. every 8 hours) a residual of 0.2 p.p.m. of chlorine is maintained. If the chlorine residual falls below this figure the water is re-tested and if still low the chlorine dose is raised to give the required residual. This happens very rarely.

If samples taken from storage show high bacterial counts, then a repeat sample is taken and submitted to Dr. G. U. Houghton at the South Essex Waterworks Company's laboratory at Langham for presumptive test, the results of which are known within 48 hours. If the high count is confirmed the

storage reservoir etc., is taken out of service while the contents are thoroughly sterilized with a fairly high dose of chlorine. This is done by injecting chlorine at the booster pump delivery and circulating the water through the reservoir on a closed circuit. The reservoir is then allowed to stand until the chlorine residual has returned to normal and is only brought into service again after another sample has been submitted for bacteriological examination and has been proved satisfactory.

16,337 premises in the Urban District received a supply of piped water.

Parts of Jaywick and the Caravan Camps are supplied by means of 380 standpipes.

The summer population is approximately 80,000.

TENDRING HUNDRED WATERWORKS COMPANY

DEDHAM WORKS - WATER ANALYSES

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

	<u>1968</u>	
	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Minimum</u>
Colour	8	Nil
pH.	7.8	7.5
Electric Conductivity	980	870
Chlorine present as Chloride	140	126
Hardness	300	280
	Carbonate	250
	Non-Carbonate	15
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.5	0.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.80	0.30
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.02	0.00
Metals (Iron)	0.20	0.10
Turbidity	Less than 3	Nil
Odour	very faint chlorinous	Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide	18	10
Total Solids	660	540
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	270	250
Nitrate Nitrogen	Less than 0.01	Absent
Oxygen absorbed	0.30	0.00
Residual Chlorine	0.30	0.10

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

	<u>1 day at 37°C</u>	<u>2 days at 37°C</u>	<u>3 days at 20°C</u>
Number of Colonies developing on Agar.	Minimum Maximum	0 per ml. 0 per ml.	1 per ml. 0 per ml.
		<u>Present in</u>	<u>Absent from</u>
Presumptive Coliaerogenes Reaction		- ml.	100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type 1)		- ml.	100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction		- ml.	100 ml.

REMARKS

These samples are practically clear and bright in appearance and have a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and are free from metals apart from a minute trace of iron. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. It conforms to the highest standard of organic quality and bacterial purity.

Those results are indicative of a water which is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

All samples were analysed by the Counties Public Health Laboratories.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

The following is a synopsis of the principal work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1968:-

Inspections (Public Health and Housing Acts)	2,288
Other Inspections	3,370
Informal Notices served	296
Informal Notices complied with	244
Formal Notices served	-
Formal Notices complied with	1

The following are the principal improvements obtained:-

HOUSES

Dirty	...	2
Verminous	...	2
Damp	...	3
Defective brickwork of external walls	...	4
Defective chimney stacks	...	3
Defective roofs	...	12
Defective plaster of walls and ceilings	...	4
Defective floors	...	1
Defective windows and frames	...	7
Defective doors or door frames	...	2
Other defects	...	6

DRAINAGE

Stopped drains	...	38
Defective sink, waste pipe, etc.	...	3
Defective rainwater gutters	...	6
Other defects	...	17

CLOSETS

Structure defective	...	2
Broken closet pedestal and pan	...	3
Defective flushing apparatus	...	7

OTHER NUISANCES

Accumulations	...	15
Other outside defects	...	11

DUSTBINS

Defective or insufficient	...	10
---------------------------	-----	----

FOOD PREMISES

Want of cleanliness	...	3
Want of washing facilities	...	3
Want of hot water	...	6
Want of soap and towels	...	6
Unsuitable equipment	...	3
Other defects	...	48

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES

Want of heating	...	5
Want of lighting	...	10
Want of washing facilities		4
Want of hot water	...	6
Want of soap and towels		2
Want of accommodation for clothing		1
Want of seats for employees		-
Absence of adequate first aid equipment		15
Want of thermometers	...	13
Want of cleanliness	...	6
Inadequate sanitary accommodation		16
Absence of handrail to staircases		2
Defective supply of drinking water		3
Abstracts displayed	...	37
Other defects	...	18

MISCELLANEOUS 12

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The following sewers have been constructed by private Developers:-

	Foul Sewer (lin. yds)	S. W. Sewer (lin. yds)
Lymington Avenue	93	128
Heather Close	63	30
Cypress Close	302	115
Oakleigh Road	-	40
Ramplings Avenue	10	54
Hucklesbury Avenue	-	30
Walnut Way	-	22

(combined sewers)

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Number of infested houses	2
Numbers of infested caravans	2

DISINFECTION

Nil

VERMIN, ETC.

Rooms fumigated	...	5
Houses fumigated	...	9
Wasps' nests destroyed	...	27

In 1966, only 18 calls were made for the destruction of wasps' nests, and in the following year 107 calls were made. During the year under review the figure was down again to 27, which seems to suggest a two-year cycle with a likely rise again in the coming year.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

Number of properties in District	16,880
Number of properties inspected as a result of notification	257
Numbers infested by	
(i) Rats	164
(ii) Mice	62
Number of properties inspected for reasons other than notification	12
Number infested by	
(i) Rats	12

The sewers received treatments during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Premises registered	5
---------------------	---

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

Premises registered	1
---------------------	---

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

Premises registered	2
---------------------	---

DISEASE OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

Operators licenced	1
--------------------	---

SHOPS ACT, 1950

365 Inspections were made and the requirements of the Act were explained where necessary. 3 defects were dealt with.

As a result of the requisite ballots, the orders were made (i) extending the general closing hours (June - September inclusive); (ii) suspending the obligation to have an early closing day (June - September, inclusive); and (iii) extending the list of articles which may be sold on Sunday (18 Sundays).

There was no evidence of shopkeepers taking very much advantage of the order extending the general closing hours, and the trend of results of the ballot regarding Sunday Trading suggests that the requisite majority may not be forthcoming in the near future.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

There are no manufacturers of Rag Flock within the Urban District.

OFFENSIVE TRADES, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 107

1 registration - Rag and Bone Dealer.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

Premises registered	...	4
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BATHING POOLS

Bathing pools are provided by five of the private companies catering for holidays and another pool has been provided at the County High School.

(a) Two pools; one indoor (180,000 gallons) and one outdoor (260,000 gallons) are interconnected. The pools are fed by the town mains, and the main purification treatment is by chlorination. Provision is made for heating the water. There is a complete change of water every ten hours.

(b) One pool; open-air fed by filtered sea-water, the main purification treatment being by means of chlorination. It holds 315,000 gallons, and there is a complete change of water every ten hours.

(c) One pool; open-air, fed by the town main supply; the purification being by chlorination. It holds 60,000 gallons. When necessary, water heating is by gas.

(d) One pool; open-air, fed by the town main supply; purification is by chlorination. It holds 142,000 gallons.

(e) One pool; open-air, fed by the town main supply; the purification is by chlorination. It holds 40,000 gallons.

(f) One pool; indoor; fed by the town main supply, purification by chlorination. It holds 45,000 gallons.

36 Samples of water were submitted from the five bathing pools in the District for bacteriological examination. 28 were satisfactory; 8 samples unsatisfactory.

72 Residual Chlorine Tests were carried out: 66 were satisfactory, and 6 unsatisfactory.

CARAVAN AND CAMPING SITES

Thirteen Camping Sites and one Residential Site are licensed.

One licence was issued for a tented camp.

137 Inspections at camps and individual moveable dwellings.

The licences are for 33 residential caravans, 3,423 holiday caravans, 44 chalets and 49 tents.

During the year as a result of a Discontinuance order served under the Town and Country Planning Act, one caravan site was closed down. It also appears that two of the smaller licensed sites did not have any caravans stationed thereon during the year.

The hopes that 1968 would see the problem of site licence conditions resolved were not realised. The appeal regarding hard standings and the limitation of use of the sites to the holiday season has not yet been heard. It is now expected it will be heard in 1969.

NOISE ABATEMENT

17 Inspections.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

75 Smoke observations.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The atmospheric pollution station is situated in the Public Health Department at the Town Hall. The results obtained from the apparatus are submitted for evaluation to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research at Warren Spring Laboratory, Hertfordshire.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

(a) Registration and General Inspections:-

Class of Premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	6	120	2
Retail Shops	6	262	16
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	2	14	1
Catering Establishments open to public, canteens	7	56	8
Fuel Storage Depot	-	3	-
Totals:	21	455	27

(b) 256 visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises.

(c) Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace.

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	960
Retail shops	1,353
Wholesale depts., warehouses	90
Catering establishments	496
Canteens	23
Fuel storage depots	20
	Total 2,942
	Total Males 1,237
	Total Females 1,705

(d) Exemptions 2

(e) Prosecutions Nil

(f) 5 Inspectors appointed under Section 52.

1 other staff employed for most of the time on work in connection with the Act.

Accidents reported 7

Notices of defects served	34
Total defects	84
Notices abated	49
Defects	138

There was a natural reduction in the amount of work carried out under this Act as most of the premises had received their initial general action. The number of defects found was less than the number abated.

Many of the employers who registered new premises during the year did so only after being informed by the Inspectors of the need to do so. Either the employers are unaware of this need or choose to ignore it.

One surprising feature of the administration of the Act has been the almost total absence of complaints from employees; the only one received has been anonymous with no clue given to the identity of the premises concerned and part of the complaint was based on a misconception of the Act.

The number of accidents reported during the year rose from five to seven. It is considered that the investigation of accidents is one of the more worthwhile features of the Act.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Reg- ister (2)	Number of Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	141	23	3	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	18	1	1	-
Totals:	174	24	4	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found					Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Reme- died (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspec- tor (4)		By H.M. Inspec- tor (5)	
			To H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	By H.M. Inspec- tor (5)		
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	1	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowded (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	--	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)						
(a) Insufficient	-	2	--	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	4	-	-	2	-	-
Totals:	6	3	-	2	-	

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK. (Section 133 and 134)

Section 133				Section 134
Nature of work (1)	Number of Outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c) (2)	Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)
Wearing Apparel, Making etc.	32	-	-	-
Artist's Brushes	1	-	-	-
Total:	33	-	-	-

4 Inspections at Outworkers' premises.

HOUSING

INSPECTION

Total number of houses inspected for housing defects under Housing or Public Health Acts	297
--	-----

HOUSING ACTS

Number of Houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	...	2
Houses demolished	...	1
Houses demolished (voluntarily)		1
Houses previously closed now demolished		Nil
Number of Houses in respect of which closing orders were made	...	Nil
Houses closed	...	Nil
Houses inspected for overcrowding or permitted numbers	...	5

Licences issued in connection with the temporary
use of houses by persons in excess of permitted
number ...

3

RENT ACT, 1968

Applications for certificates of disrepair Nil

REPAIRS

Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which
defects were remedied during the year as a
result of INFORMAL ACTION under the Housing or
Public Health Acts ... 151

Public Health Acts - action after service of Formal Notice

Houses in which defects were remedied:-

By Owners

By Local Authority ...

NEW HOUSES AND FLATS ERECTED DURING 1968:--

By Private Enterprise 360
By the Council 15

375

Total dwellings erected or converted
since 1946; ..

7,094

Applicants for Council Houses

5 applications were supported on health grounds.

FOOD

The following list shows the number of premises at which food for human consumption is sold or prepared and the number of visits paid to them:

66 Cafes and Restaurants	228
10 School Canteens	4
33 Butchers' Shops	110
18 Fish Friers	21
12 Wet Fish Shops	24
19 Bread and Cake Shops	82
79 General Grocers	89

4 Supermarkets	45
26 Greengrocers	63
36 Hawkers	2
3 Ice Cream Manufacturers	15
255 Ice Cream Vendors	119
3 Ice Cream Storage Premises	3
102 Milkshops and vending machines	198
8 Bakehouses	29
5 Dairies	18

SERVICES UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

(a) Milk Supplies - Brucella Abortus

(i) Number of samples of raw milk examined	Nil
(ii) Number of positive samples found	Nil
(iii) Action taken in respect of positive samples	Nil

(b) The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

(i) Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the district	Nil
(ii) Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to the Alpha-Amylase test and their results	Nil
(iii) Comments on the year's administration of these Regulations	Nil

(c) Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

(i) Number of premises subject to these Regulations	371
(ii) Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16	371
(iii) Number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies	251
(iv) Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19	251

(d) Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966.

Number of Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles subject to these regulations:

(i) Delivery Vehicles

Wholesale	104
Retail	5
	109

(ii) Stalls (stationary and mobile)

Ice cream	19
Retail shop	18
Catering	20
	57

(iii)	Inspections of Vehicles	152
	Inspections of Stalls	9
(iv)	Vehicles	
	Defects found	32
	Defects abated	5
	Stalls	
	Defects found	5
	Defects abated	1
(e)	Poultry Inspection	
(i)	Number of poultry processing premises within the district	2
(ii)	Number of visits to these premises	14
(iii)	Total number of birds processed during the year	80,000
(iv)	Types of birds processed	Broilers and capons etc.
(v)	Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	About $\frac{1}{2}\%$
(vi)	Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	Approx 1,100 lbs.
(vii)	Comments on poultry processing and inspection	Nil

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREPARING PREMISES

The number of premises registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act is as follows:-

Sausage Meat, Pressed, Pickled and Preserved Meat	43
Sale of Ice Cream	255
Manufacture of Ice Cream	3
Storage of Ice Cream	3

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

All home-killed meat entering the district is inspected at the place of slaughter.

The following list gives details of the diseased or unsound meat and other foods found unfit for human consumption. They were surrendered voluntarily and destroyed or used for animal feeding.

Unsound food dealt with by the Council is disposed of at the controlled tip in the adjoining district.

	lbs.
115 tins of Meat	485
78 tins of Fish	57
3,038 tins of Fruit and Vegetables	3,182
Bacon	9
Meat	1,224
Fish	238
Fruit and Vegetables	567
Jam	144
Other Foods	337
56 tins of Milk and Cream	—
Total: 2 tons. 16 cwts. 12 lbs.	

MILK SUPPLY

The milk supply for the Urban District is obtained from three Dairy Companies in the Area and one Dairyman whose premises are situated in the Tendring Rural District.

MILK VENDING MACHINES

Three milk vending machines are installed on forecourts in the district. 7 samples of milk were obtained from the machines and proved satisfactory.

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

The following table sets out the number of Registrations in 1968:

Dairies	5
Distributors of Milk	100
Milk Vending Machines	2

BAKEHOUSES

There are 8 bakehouses in the Urban District. None of them is an underground bakehouse.

29 Inspections were made during the year.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

A resident was prosecuted under the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, Section 19, and was fined £5.

A resident was prosecuted under the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, Section 19, and was fined £10.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Particulars of samples taken under the above Act in the Clacton Urban District by the Weights and Measures Department of the Essex County Council during 1963:-

During the year 1,563 samples of food and drugs were taken throughout the area administered by the County Council. Of these 774 were milk samples of which 769 were tested in the department's own laboratory.

Of the 748 samples sent to the Public Analyst, 27 were the subject of adverse reports. Proceedings were instituted in five instances.

During visits to retail premises, 2,150 pre-packed articles of food were examined by the sampling officers in the course of enforcing the Labelling of Food Order 1953 (as amended) which requires ingredients to be given upon containers.

Of the above-mentioned samples, the following were procured within the Urban District of Clacton.

Type of Samples	Numbers of Samples in Urban District
Bacon Grill	1
Butter	3
Cheddar Cheese	1
Cheese Spread	1
Chopped Pork	1
Compound Fat	1
Corned Beef	1
Dairy Cream	1
Dripping	2
Evaporated Milk	2
Grated Parmesan Cheese	1
Instant Low-fat Skimmed Milk	5
Luncheon Sausage	1
Margarine	4
Minced Beef with Onion and Gravy	1
Pork Luncheon Meat	1
Pork Sausages	3
Pork Pie	1
Prawns	1
Pure Vegetable Cooking Fat	1
Pure Lard	3
Rissole Mixture	1

Type of Samples	Numbers of Samples in Urban District
Snack Meal	1
Stewed Steak in Rich Gravy	1
Scotch Steak Mince with Gravy	1
Stuffed Pork Roll	1
Shredded Beef Suet	1
Stout	1
Top of the Milk	1
Vegetarian Margarine	1
Milk	47 (including 8 taken from schools)

With the exception of one sample, all other samples were the subject of satisfactory reports from the County Public Analyst. The one adverse sample was a bottle of stout not of the substance demanded in that it was alleged to contain Caustic Soda. A prosecution was instituted against the brewers but the case was dismissed by the Clacton Magistrates.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

REFUSE COLLECTION

Ten refuse collection vehicles are in regular use coping with the ever-increasing volume of refuse resulting from an expanding population, more refuse per head and less refuse disposed of at home as open fires gradually give way to various forms of central heating. The burden was further increased by the necessity to remove the refuse from the local holiday camp and one of the larger caravan sites - at the peak the combined population of these two places was about 10,000. Previously the refuse had been collected and delivered to the refuse disposal sites in company vehicles.

No decision has yet been made to abandon the "skep system" of refuse collection though enquiries have proceeded into the Ministry-recommended system of continental dustless loading and the use of paper sacks.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The arrangement continued during the year whereby the town's refuse is delivered to the Tendring R.D.C. site at

Martin's Farm, St. Osyth, for disposal by means of controlled tipping.

Towards the end of the year another meeting of local authorities in North East Essex was held to discuss the problem of refuse disposal with representatives of the Essex County Council Planning Department and the Essex River Authority. A summary of questionnaires completed by the authorities concerned showed that with a growing amount of refuse produced per head, combined with a growing population in each district, the volume of refuse to be dealt with is expanding rapidly. This underlines the necessity for great priority to be given to the requirements of refuse disposal in development plans formulated at all levels.

Strenuous efforts were continued during the year to acquire at least one of the several possible sites in the area for refuse disposal. Success has not yet attended our efforts, and regrettably it was found necessary to admit defeat with some of the sites. There are still a few sites which may yet prove suitable for our needs.

GULLY CLEANSING

It is pleasing to report that the new gully cleansing and cesspool emptying machine was received during the year, and the old vehicle was sold for scrap. The pleasure was shared with the neighbouring local authorities which hire our machine for gully cleansing and cesspool emptying. In our own district pressure of other work restricted the amount of time for gully cleansing and it was accordingly impossible to carry out the service as often as it had been hoped.

STREET CLEANSING

The main work is carried out by two Johnston Vacuum Cleansing Machines and three pedestrian controlled Harbilt electric trucks. These machines are supplemented by two individual hand trucks for use in the town centre.

The Council's policy of making-up and adopting private streets arising from the considerable heavy development which has taken place in the district has consequently led to a greatly increased mileage of roads to be cleansed.

One problem which at present appears insolvable is that of cleansing roads on which cars are parked during part of the holiday season night and day.

There is also no sign of any abatement in the nuisance arising from dog owners allowing their animals to foul

the footways and other public open spaces. It is a pity that Councils cannot levy a local tax on dog owners to help pay for dealing with this menace. Clearly no government is prepared to face the wrath of dog owners by increasing the 7s. 6d. licence which was fixed in the 19th century. Then the sum represented a far larger percentage of the average weekly wage than at present.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are now twenty-six public conveniences in the District, two of which are new mobile conveniences purchased to replace the Queensway convenience which became so unsafe as to necessitate demolition. Despite fears of excessive vandalism these two mobile conveniences, set up on the lower promenade, were well treated and appreciated by the public.

It is pleasing to record that one of the other sea-front conveniences previously reported as in urgent need of replacement will be demolished making way for new larger permanent conveniences next year.

Let us hope that the public show their appreciation by treating the new building more considerately than they did the old.

On the general subject of conveniences, it is sad to report that once again trouble has been experienced with the free warm-air hand-drying facilities. The ladies have again found how convenient these are for drying wet handkerchiefs, bathing costumes and babies nappies. The resultant damage caused by overheating can prove costly to repair and meanwhile, of course, the drying facilities are unavailable.

The forthcoming switch to decimal currency will mean that spending a penny will cost a good deal more, unless the pressure from women's associations for the abolition of the charge proves irresistible.

